REMARKS

The foregoing amendments and the following remarks are responsive to the
Final Office Action mailed March 29, 2004 Applicants respectfully request
reconsideration of the present application.

Claims 1, 3-7, 10-21, 23-27, 30-41, 43-47 and 50-68 are pending. Claims 1 and
21 have been amended. Therefore, claims 1, 3-7, 10-21, 23-27, 30-41, 43-47 and 50-
68 are presented for examination.

The Examiner objected to claims 1, 3-7, 10-21, 23-27, 30-40 because of a
correction to claim 1. Applicants have amended claim 1, in accordance with the
Examiners suggestion. However, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 21, 23-27
and 30-40 do not depend on objected-to claim 1, but rather depend on claim 21, which
is independent. Claim 21 has been similarly amended. Therefore, Applicants
respectfully request withdrawal of these rejections.

Examiner rejected claims 1, 3-7, 10-21, 23-27, 30-40 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as
being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,154,493 issued to Acharya, et al. in view of
U.S. Patent No. 4,992,887 issued to Aragaki and further in view of U.S. Patent
6,202,060 issued to Tran.

Acharya discusses the compression of color images based on a wavelet
transformation. Acharya discusses a system in which the raw image data is split into
color plane different channels, and compressing each of those channels separately
using two-dimensional wavelet transforms. Acharya does not each or suggest
packaging compressed luminosity information with a header which identifies the
individual bit-planes comprising the compressed luminosity information.

Aragaki discusses storing and transmitting reduced image data. The Examiner suggests that since Aragaki discusses an image file including a file header, it would have been obvious to include bit plane with the header information. Applicants respectfully disagree. The file header of Aragaki is generated by an operator, who inputs identification data using a keyboard, where the identification data includes an image file name, file number, size of the original image, filing date, and other information. A file header generating means receives the identification data and arranges the identification data to generate a file header. (Aragaki, column 4, line 58-67). Thus, the header of Aragaki is file identification data, entered by an operator. This is fundamentally different from packaging said compressed luminosity information with header information identifying the individual bit plane. It would not have been obvious to substantially modify the headers of Aragaki, to include bit plane data, as recited in claim 1 of the present invention. Applicants respectfully request an actual reference teaching this element of the claims.

Tran discusses a data management system, including a portable computer. The system of Tran accepts data from an input recognizer which includes a non-cursive handwriting recognizer or a speech recognizer. It includes a portable computer which can communicate data directly with another computer or over the Internet using wireless media such as radio and infrared frequencies or over a landline. Tran's system includes a plurality of built-in or snap-on expansion accessories to enhance the data capture capability as well as the ease of reading data from the limited screen of the present invention, including a camera. (Tran, Summary of the Invention, column 2, lines 52-63)

Tran is drawn from a non-analogous art. In particular, Tran's system is a portable computer, in which processing power is not limited. While Tran does discuss using packet-based cellular transmissions, one of skill in the art in the camera world, would not look to Tran

to find a transmission methodology for image data from a camera. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are not obvious over Acharya, Aragaki, and Tran.

Furthermore, Tran does not discuss how the data is packed. Therefore, Tran also does not teach or suggest packaging compressed luminosity information with header information identifying the individual bit plane.

Therefore, claim 1, and claims 3-7, 10-20, 23-27, and 30-40 which depend on it, are not obvious over Acharya, Aragaki, and Tran.

Similarly, claim 21 recites in part "packaging said compressed sensor information with header information identifying the individual bit-planes." As noted above, none of the references teach or suggest header information identifying the individual bit plane. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 21, and claims 23-27, 30-40 which depend on it, are not obvious over the references cited.

Examiner rejected claims 41, 43-47, 50-68 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,154,493 issued to Acharya, et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,202,060 issued to Tran.

Tran discusses a data management system that stores data conveniently for a user. As noted above, Tran is drawn to a non-analogous art, and therefore should not be used as a prior art reference.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion in either Acharya or Tran for the combination created by the Examiner. Acharya does not address the sending of data. Tran does not address the benefits of sending data in the manner suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, the combination is improper, and the claims should not remain rejected over Acharya in view of Tran.
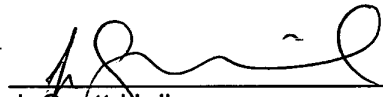
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Such allowance is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to the prompt allowance of these claims that could be clarified with a telephone conference, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Judith A. Szepesi at (408) 720-8598.

If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 6/29/04

J. Scott Heileson
Reg. No. 46,765

12400 Wilshire Blvd.
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(408) 720-8598